The Evening Times

THE TIMES COMPANY. PUBLICATION OFFICE, THE HUTCHINS BUILDING, CORNER TENTH AND D STS NORTHWEST. Subscription Bates.

BY MAIL-ONE YEAR:	
Morning, Eventag, and Sunday	4.00
Funday only	1.00
MONTHLY BY CARRIER:	100
Morning, Evening, and Sunday Fifty of Morning and Sunday Thirty-five Evening and Sunday fhirty-five of the sunday	cente
NUMBERS. Editorial Rooms	
	_

Total Alexander of The Picture Line of	
CIRCULATION STATEMENT.	1
The circulation of The Times for the raded December 9, 1880, was as follows: Senday, December 3. Monday, December 4. Tuesday, December 5. Wednesday, December 6. Thursday, December 7. Friday, December 8. Saturday, December 8.	20,96 41,97 62,93 62,83 62,83 62,13 62,03
Total 9	74:79

Daily average (Sunday, 20,960, excepted).. 42,293

The Advertisers' Guarantee Company, of Chicago, hereby certifies that it has, by its expert commissis, proven and attested the circulation of THE THRS, of Washington, D. C. The daily average PAID circulation for the month of Octuber, 1829, was 40,040 copies.

This is GUARANTEED to the advertisers of the country by a bond of \$50,000 in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Marriand, deposited with the Northwestern National Bank, of Chicago.

ADVERTISERS GUARANTEE COMPANY,

By J. R. MASON, President.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1899.

Another British Reverse.

Although full particulars are lacking, the news from Modder River which has just reached us, is sufficient to show that our most unfavorable estimate of Lord Methuen's position has been more than justified. His fighting on Monday and Tuesday, of which hardly more than rumors had come to hand before this morning, is still represented as though it began with a reconnoissance in force against the Boers at transpire that Methuen found Cronje entrenching and emplacing guns close up to his left flank, and was compelled to move out to check the movement.

At all events it is now plain that the British column had two days of hard fighting, in which it was worsted. We do not believe that the War Office in London has published anything like the whole story. It is admitted that Methuen's losses were forced to act entirely on the defensive, in his statement that he was entrenching and that at least twelve thousand Boers were on his front. But the full gravity of his situation probably has been withheld. We are much mistaken if he has not been caught between front and flank attacks too heavy for his numbers and guns to more than hold out against by desperate exer-

It would seem to be a reasonable deduction from the news, such as it is, that Methuen will have to retreat unless he can be instantly re-enforced, of which there is not much apparent prospect. In case he should fall back it is to be expected that he would find the south bank of the Modder occupied by the Boers from Jacobadal unless French should come on the scere at the heavy cost of abandoning the strategic triangle at Naauw Poort. A fresh defeat at this time will involve political as well as military consequences very disastrous to British prestige and prospects in South Africa.

London appears to regard the explanaunhappy officer is being subjected to un- system, tables must have given the correct milehave been able to afford the necessary insad and probably an inexcusable blunder. It has resulted badly, and, it may be, dangerously for Gatacre's column, which has to Bushman's Hock and Cyphergat, points which do not appear on the war maps.

Sir Redvers Buller continues silent. It is doubtful if he has received the twelve nowitzers he has been waiting for, aithough it was assumed in London a week rumor of a Boer raid beyond his right at Weenen, which we regard with reserve, Sir George White has effected another siccessful sortie from Ladysmith, destroying a Boer howkizer. The apparently small force in which the movement developed the besiegers, in the direction it was made, seems to support the theory that many of the Boer troops have been withdrawn from the investment. This may only mean that they have been sent to strengthen the Tugela line of defence; or it may justify the opinion that Joubert has re-enforced Cronje with forces from Ladysmith.

This opinion, which seems general in London, perhaps exists because it represents the only way in which the War Offic can account for the strength of the Transvaal and Orange forces in the west. It is equally probable, however, that the Boen army is twice as large as the ine Telent British intelligence office has estimated it. Considering the extent and seriousness of Sir Redvers Buller's preparations to attack Joubert, in Natal, the theory that the latter would much weaken his resisting power, even to help Cronje defeat Methuen. and take Kimberley and Cecil Bhodes, is open to military doubt.

Is Joubert an American?

The story to the effect that Petrus Joubert, the Boer General-in-Chief, is an American, was first put in circulation during the former war between England and the Transvaal. It may be true, but if so, South African accounts of his ancestry and early life are mythical. The habit of claiming the production of dis tinguished men by countries they never have seen, is common and old. Ghazi Osman, the hero of Pievna, declared by the Sultan to be a native of Asia Minor, is nevertheless widely believed to be a Pennsylvanian, whose real name is Crawford.

In the days when Garlbaldi was fight ing for Italian unity he, too, was claimed as a native of various countries by enthuslastic admirers within them. Thus, a provincial Scotch newspaper asserted that the red-shirted general was in reality a Glasgow man, and that his name was a mere corruption of that of his baptism which was Garry Baldwin. On seeing this statement, an Irish editor took umbrage and declared that Garibaldi's name was not Garry Baldwin at all, as the mendacious Sandylander had stated, but Baldwin Garry, and that "the thief of the world was born near the Rock of Cashel."

No doubt there is equally sound reason for considering Joubert a Yankee.

have no doubt whatever that the lurid but pathetic figure in Roman history, who would not be good until his mother and the other female members of his family came out and admonished him, was a Tip perary lad. We refer to Corry O'Lanus.

Cuba's Reconstruction.

Like the building of Rome, the reconstruction of Cuba is not the task of a day or the enterprise of a season. Yet that the rehabilitation shall be accomplished and no problem or complication that may grow out of that duty will result in its abandonment.

The discordant utterances of climes of factions of insular origin will neither defeat nor modify the American programme for the Cuban people. It is not the American habit to tremble when the howl of the disgruntled is heard or to pause in dismay be | ployment. cause a few somebodies or nobodies noisily infer that dreadful things may come about if they are not permitted to experiment with a helpless people's future.

Cuba's resuscitation and salvation depend very largely upon the remedial influences of education. General Wood, who is likely to become the guiding spirit of the rebuilding era in the island, appreciates the fact that ignorance must be stamped out in order to place the people on a firm, progressive basis. Only recently, speaking in this city, he asserted that the immediate need was for schools where the children may have instruction in the rudimentary branches.

Under Spanish rule, modern educational methods had no place in Cuba; ignorance was desirable for monarchical reasons; the illiterate are more easily imposed upon than those whose brains have been developed by an intercourse with knowledge, and education goes hand in hand with the scirit of independence.

There is undeniable proof of the willingness of the Cuban masses to escape from the mental darkness to which they have been so long consigned. The children are especially eager to receive instruction, and Megarsfontein. Probably the fact will this is one of the most gratifying signs, for upon these youngsters Cuba's future must really depend. It is for this reason that any effort to spread educational enlightenment among them will commend itself to

the intelligence of the American nation Nothing could be more criminal than an acquiescence on the part of this Government to the impatient demand for the withdrawal of a protective force from the island for whose fate America is under the cirheavy, and that he had confessed being cumstances, inescapably responsible. The recalcitrant element in Cuba unquestionably prefers the opportunity for the exercise of its couniving greed to the welfare of its countrymen, and its indifference to the necessities of the hour is proof of the assertion. The intricacles of a suffrage system are as incomprehensible to the average Cuban today as a treatise on higher mathematics. With the helfor in the hands of the people, they would become the legitimate pray of the very persons whose present hysterical cry for independence betrays their anxlety for just such an op-

Women as Wage-Earners.

American civilization has again been mercilessly scored by a minister of the gespel in St. Paul, who holds it responsible for the alleged interference of the woman wage-earners in the field that he believes should belong exclusively to the male worker. He expresses the opinion that the race is dashing recklessly into a new savagery and that the disastrous journey be tions of General Gatacre's defeat at Storm- gan with the discovery of machinery, folberg as unsatisfactory and lame, and that lowed by the inauguration of the factory

favorable criticism, which, as matters look. After-stating that he has witnessed in is not undeserved. He has confessed that Europe the scene of a woman and a cow he greatly underestimated the distance hitched together for the purpose of haulfrom Putter's Kraal to Stormberg, an ing a heavy burden, he adds that he has error which is quite inconceivable since also watched the haggard faces of the Amerthe latter place was formerly a British lean factory girls, who have been transcamp on a main line of railway whose time formed by exacting economic conditions brought about by human avarice. Accordage, and whose officials and servants must ling to the critic's views, "the tendency toward the enormous increase of woman laor" is the greatest evil of the time and growing menace to the nation's life.

Unfortunately, it has grown to be a habit nowadays to condemn certain features of been compelled to fall back from Molteno the present social and economic system without the slightest effort to suggest a remedy for correcting the alleged abuse or abolishing the so-called menace to individual or national weal. In the nature of things, where there is a real wrong there must be an effective remedy, for it is not ago that they were in his hands. There is to be presumed that these evils, if they are such, are incurable. The St. Paul preache may have outlined a remedial course oth. er than the unavoidable inference that something should be torn up by the roots and thereby annihilated, but it has failed to appear in the despatches.

It is not difficult to agree with the ec clesiastical critic that, were such a thing possible, nothing could be more desirable than to have the efforts of womankind limited to the home and to those fields of hu man endeavor where the tasks are purely refined. But the world today teems with problems, with grim conditions that cannot be swept out of existence by declaimin against them. There are thousands of large families, the heads of which find it an actual impossibility to support the daughters of the house in idleness. They must work and, to their credit, they are willing to do so. Pathers die and leave widows and girls frequently without anything more than household furniture and a few dollars Stern necessity demands that somebody must provide a living for these women, and they heroically decide that the proper course to pursue is to seek employment All young women cannot gain a livelihoo by entering the professions or occupation more suited to them; many have neither the talent nor the essential education. To these the factory is a godsend and they

accept it as such. Matrimony is not always provided as a refuge for the woman who, by some family misfortune, is cast upon her own resources nor are many of the weaker and predominating sex born amid conditions that make it unnecessary for them to trouble themselves regarding the problem of existence Even those who are reared smid luxurious surroundings, undisturbed by the prospect that the time may come when they will b thrown into the seething mass of humanity dependent upon their own efforts, are not infrequently, through the vicissitudes of fortune, suddenly compelled to assumthe unexpected burden.

The preacher who infers that the law should take steps to forbid women wageearners from seeking employment in the manufacturing Industries either ignores or falls to appreciate the more appalling condition that would follow such a course, when four millions of them were plunged into a hopeless state of idleness. America certainly does not need four millions, or half of that number, of women to make gowns, or paint pictures, or do lace work. It follows inevitably that they must seek that We employment which will afford them their

It would be uscless to deny that the factory system has its barsh phases and its actual abuses; but it is the duty of those who understand these particular injustices to bend their energies for eliminating them and not to indulge in a sweeping denunciation of the enterprises withou which thousands of women would starve The true aim of civilization is the better ment of all things, the nearest approach America's pledge to civilization requires to perfection that is possible through enlightened human effort. Conditions, like facts, are stubborn things. The leaven of reform is undoubtedly needed in large dozes in almost every field of endeavor but it is absolute felly to contend that because a certain class of employes are subjected to unnecessary hardships or compelled to submit to abuses justice demands that they be deprived of their em-

> The New York papers assert that pressure is being brought to bear on the Sec retary of the Treasury, to induce him to come to the relief of the money market again. The "Herald's" Washington correspondent states that Mr. Gage is reticent as to his intentions, but admits that if "in a few days, or a few weeks," the situation should demand action, be might do something to get money out of the Treasury and into circulation. For people Treasury and into circulation. For people ing built all over the republic. In no country in the world are cotton mills paying good time to form pools. On the last occasion when the Secretary did the salvaced, and the magnificent water-power faciligood time to form pools. On the last oc tion act, two days after declaring that he would not, prices were marked up about forty-nine million dollars. The fact that the "Administration clique" in Wall Street were buying fiercely for twelve hours be fore the news that the Treasury would buy bonds became known was a mere coincidence; one, however, quite likely to re-

Since we know now that Col. Duncas N. Hood, a West Pointer, and late commanding a regiment of immunes in th Spanish war, is serving with the Boers, it would be interesting to learn where he bas been lately. If he was with Cronic when the Modder River battle occurred, a side light would be thrown on the tactics of the occasion. It looked as if Cronje was proposing to repeat at Modder and Megarsfontein, the plan executed by General Thomas, when he moved out from Nash ville to meet the advance of Colonel Hood's father, at Franklin, and having inflicted heavy damage on General Hood, fell back within his fortified position, to receive the unsuccessful assault of weakened enemy. Young Hood, we will suppose, has been a close student of his father's campaigns, and it is not likely that the lessons of Franklin and Nashille have been lost on him.

As a Boer despatch from Pretoria states that Consul Macrum is about to depart for America "on state business," there may be some truth in the report that he has been employed by Kruger to convey a message or proposition to President McKinley. It is understood that Macrum has long been a Boer partisan, which, if it be a fact, might account for the peculiarity of his recent proceedings.

The interest which the German Government has exhibited in the report that Denmark had offered the Danish West India Islands for sale to the United States strongly suggests the desirability of their early acquisition by this country. Considering the new relations of America as a world power, and especially the conditions which the building of the Nicaragua Canal will create, the proposition that all of the Aptilles should be under the Stars and Stripes, does not seem to admit of much adverse argument. We certainly cannot afford to consent to the establishment of any new European influence in the West Indies which scientifically do and of military neessity should belong to the United States

MAYOR JONES OVERTHROWN. His Propositions to the Toledo Coun-

cil ignored. TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 12.- The city council of Toledo has completely overthrown the municipal ownership proposition of Mayor Jones, so far as Toledo is concerned. Mayor Jones walked out of the committee room today, saying, "Well, I gues

am no longer wanted." The city council has ordered the sale o the Toledo National Gas Plant to J. N. the Toledo National Gas Plant to J. N. Bick for \$228,000, although Mayor Jones presented a proposition from a firm offer-ing to furnish the city with gas at a low rate and at the end of ten years to turn over the city plant to the city free of charge.

Numerous charges of bribery are hinted at and it is claimed that some persons se-cured \$20,000 each for their "influence." cured \$20,000 each for their "influence."
The vote of the council, some assert, robbed the people of a low rate of gas and the profits will now go to private individuals instead of the people.

The Hounds of Hannaville.

The Hounds of Hannaville.

(From the Boston Journal.)

Cleveland—the city, not the Princeton philosopher—has decided to buy a pair of bloodhounds for use in tracking criminals. This is a very practical way of meeting police inefficiency, but most cities, in the circumstances, would appoint a committee of local statemen to go around the country and investigate well-ordered police systems. The generality excellent system in this city is always open for inspection.

A Typical Barcolle View.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.)

There is talk that the Crown Prince of Germany is to marry sweet Withelmina of Holland He is only eighteen years and she is twenty, but that plays no part in royal weddings. But the puzzling part will come in when the Empero of Germany dies. Then his boy will be rulin the German Empire, while the wife will be ove in Holland running that small country. This is too much like a monopoly to sait the people of Holland, or Germany, either.

Unwilling to Waive an Inch. (From the Afbany Journal.)

(From the Albany Journal.)

Those who assert that the removal of customs duties from Porto Rican imports would be a step toward free trade are in grievous error. They torget that Porto Rico is no longer a foreign country, and therefore fall to see that the removal of the duties from its products would be simply in accordance with the extension of the American tariff system over all parts of the greater United States.

A Boss-Ridden Party.

(From the Binghamton Leader.) Taking the gossip of the Republican politics in Washington as a forecast of the proceeds of the next Republican National Convention, t of the next Republican National Convention, that body's functions will be of the clerical variety. It will simply ratify, and by acclamation, nomina-tions, already made by the bosses, for President and Vice President, and it will be permitted, for the sake of appearances, to adopt a platform constructed in Washington and carried to the convention hall in the pocket of a boss. The sovereignty of the great G. O. P. is under the hals of a handful of statesmen, and Republicans are free agents only in their minds.

The Eloquent Corporal.

The Eloquent Corporal.

(From the Queen's Service.)

"Now, then, No. 7." the corporal continues,
"we'll make another start—that is, if you've quite
finished feelin' if your back hair happens to be
on straight this morning. It's you I'm talking to
—third man from the left of the front rank. I
haven't the pleasure of knowin' your name, but
I expect to be writin' it down for an hour's extra
duty pretty soon. Now then, look to your front—
richum, left dress! Turn your eyes to the left—
without squinting like Chinese dummies—if you
can. Stand up in the ranks, too, like soldiers;
not like a measiy row of lopsided, spindle-shanked, cockney shopboys! Stick your cheels out and
put your stummicks somewhere out of sight alput your stummicks somewhere out of sight al-together. There's arf of you with figures like bags of potatoes. Strike me crimson if I ever saw such a mob! Hi! you, in the centre—the ginger-headed man. I mean—don't grin like that; this ain't no perishin' beauty competition—not by no manner of means."

OPPORTUNITIES IN MEXICO.

ising Field for the Invest ment of Capital.

There are many opportunities for the in-estment of American capital in Mexico. report to the State Department from United States Consul P. Merrill Griffith, a Stamoras. Mr. Griffith says: Griffith, a stamoras. Mr. Griffith says:

"As none of the Latin-American countries are temericaning such steady commercial and adustrial progress as Mexico, no other offers so many openings to the miner, planter, capitalist, and manu facturer. Among the many causes of this progress and activity, may be mentioned

the natural resources of the country, th bsolute security of life and property, the cheapness of labor, the absence of strikes and other labor disturbances, and the con fidence in the strength and stability o the Government, which was so openly ex emplified by the recent ready negotiation of the 5 per cent loan in the United States and Europe.

"One of the most gratifying evidences of the progress of Mexico during recent years has been the constantly increasing imporhas been the constantly increasing impor-tation of labor-saving machinery. The to-tal importation of machinery during the year ended June 20, 1897, amounted to \$3,-754,625, while during the next fiscal year it was \$5,439,223, an increase of \$1,584,519, or nearly 50 per cent. New manufacturing plants of almost every description are be-ing built all over the resubble. In a courties, unused for centuries, are now being utilized. Immense mills were constructed only last year at the falls of Jusascatian, near Guadalajara. Besides all kinds of cot-ton goods, Mexico today manufactures s-very good quality of cassimeres and wooler goods, blankets, stockings, knit underwear shoes, and all kinds of leather goods, and hats of wool, fur, and straw, blocked in the odern and prevailing style of the country She is also beginning to make linen and silk fabrics, a determined and somewhat successful effort being made at present to raise the silkworm in the State of Guana uato. Sugar and alcohol are also manu-

"The establishment of these new enter prises, fostered by the protective policy of the government, is giving an impetus to every industry and offers to the American nanufacturer of machinery a most inviting field. Prices should compare favorably with those of European houses, and arrange-ments should also be made to allow as long credits as possible, for, in almost every in-stance, excellent security will be tendered. The business should be entrusted to men thoroughly conversant with the languag and well acquainted with the peculiar cus toms of the inhabitants and the agricult ural requirements of the country. The ma chinery introduced should be carefully ex-plained to the native farmer. The Mexican is conservative, and when an instrument of tool has been accepted, it is difficult to con-vince him that another is more meritorious, thus, for the small amount of extra ex-pense to which the manufacturer has been subjected in introducing his wares, he will be doubly compensated in the future exten-sion of his export trade. "Another source of profit to the Ameri-

can machinery manufacturer is the tenden-cy toward municipal improvements, the re-sult of which is the construction of street railways, market houses, and electric-light plants, as well as the introduction of improved drainage system all over the re-

"A great deal of American capital has been and is at present being invested in land in Mexico, mostly in coffee and rubber plantations in the more southern states, and in sugar properties along the Pacific and Gulf coasts; and in almost every instance, when these have been managed with discretion and have advanced to the stage where profit could be expected, they have met the most sanguine expectations of their owners. In the northern states, however, if we except the flourishing Mormon settlements in the State of Chihushua capital has not been as generally invested, although at present there are some most favorable opportunities for investment on a large scale in irrigated sugar and orange

haciendas in the southern part of this consular district, along the line of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railway. "These properties are especially valuable, not only because of their low market price and abundance of water, but because they are situated below the frost line. Farthe north, along the Rio Grande, San Juan, Salado, and Marina Rivers, there are many bousands of acres capable of successful rrigation, which, in the event of the construction of the contemplated railway along the border, will become immensely valu-able. However, as no foreigner is allowed to hold landed property within 20 leagues of the frontier, this privilege will first have to be granted by the government; but I have been told that, when properly presented, the request is seldom refused.
"In the City of Mexico, where several

companies are handling city realty, many building and loan associations are estab-lished. There is also one in Monterey; but, as a general rule throughout the republic, if we expent the forest entire republic. f we except the federal capital and one or two other cities, reuts do not return a fair

two other cities, reuts do not return a fair rate of interest on the price asked for city realty, except when, in some rare instance, it may be bought at a forced sale.

"A very large amount of American cap-ical is invested in mines throughout the republic, and many fortunes are being made. In June, 1892, laws were passed which granted valuable franchises to the nerson denouncing mines, and a total experson denouncing mines, and a total ex-emption from the principal taxes for a period of ten years. The encouragement extended to immigration, and the liberal laws relative to the mining industry exemplify, as much as anything else, the broad and progressive policy of the gov-erament. Silver mines predominate, and of the entire number existing in July, 1888, 4,050 were silver alone, and 1,620 were gold and silver. Of course, investments in mines present a great deal of uncertainty, but this item is reduced to a minimum in the case of those who buy already devel

and mines of reliable persons.

The more attractive offers are being apidly accepted, while active prospectors and rapidly accepted, while active prospectors are at work in almost every state, and scores of mining denouncements are presented each month to the Ministry of Public Encouragement. In the States of Oaxaca and Guerrero, especially the latter, there are many sections rich in minerals as yet unexplored and undeveloped, but they will soon be as thoroughly traversed as those of Durango, Sonora, and Chihuahua today. The value of the precious metals exported during the fiscal year 1898, was \$75,042,332 (silver currency, equal to \$36,023,319 gold)." ual to \$36,020,319 gold).'

An Everyday Occurrence (From the New York Tribune.) For a man to be walking about with a broken neck is commented upon as something extraordi-nary. Yet there are lots of men at large who are reputed to have lost their heads altogether.

Fighting for an Opera Box.

(From the Pall Mall Garette.)

For over a century past the Choiseal family has had the right to a box at the Opera Comique, Paris. Almost every time the theatre has changed hands, of has moved from one site to anotherand the Opera Comique has had frequent vicissitudes of fortune—the attempt has been made to suppress the privilege, but on each occasion the pretensions of the Choiseal family have been configued, after long litigation. As is well known, the Opera Comique has been rebuilt as a result of the terrible fire of 1887. M. Albert Carre, the manager of the new theatre, is as little satisfied as his predecessors at being obliged to concede one of his best boxes for nothing, and so far he has refuxed to allow the Duc de Marmier and the Duc de Fitz-James, the representatives Fighting for an Opera Box.

ifftle satisfied as his predecessors at being obliged to concede one of his best boxes for nothing, and so far he has refused to allow the Duc de Marmier and the Duc de Fitz-James, the representatives today of the Choiseal family, to etipoy possession of their free seats. In consequence, they have brought an action against him.

The box was originally granted by Louis XVI in 1781 to the Duc de Choiseal in consideration of his having built the original Opera Comique at his own expense. During the Revolution the then Duc de Choiseal returned to Paris after the Terror to find all his property confiscated, but his rights to the Opera Comique box had been left intact, so he took up his residence h it and slept and lived in the theatre for several months. The last occasion on which the rights of the tamily were called in question was in 1880, when the State, which subudities the Opera Comique, asked the courts to decide that the privilege had become extinct. The State, however, lost its action, and M. Albert Carre may not be more fortunate.

NEW SILVER CERTIFICATES.

An Artistic Tribute to the America

Navy.

A tribute to the American Navy of the new \$10 silver certificates. The cen- the disaster caused by a tidal wave, which tral feature of the certificates will be a steel engraving of the battleship Maine, ploughing the seas under full steam as she left the United States for Havens, under Captain Sigsbee, nearly two years ago. The engraving is urusually fine in workmanship and spirited in conception. The white hull stands out conspicuously on the water, with the dark caption of the turrents and heavy armament. Two heavy guns point over the bow, which cuts the water as gracefully as that of a yacht. The other festures of the certificate are

the water as gracefully as that of a yactu-The other features of the certificate are medallions of two of the navai heroes who made the flag respected early in the cen-tury by their victories over the British and the pirates of the Mediterranean. The uniform of that time, with its gold lace and fringed enaulottes, gives a pictuand fringed epaulettes, gives a pictu-resque historical character to the por-traits.

Over each medallion is inclined the partly-draped figure of a goddess, holding a branch of laurel. These are the exsen-tially artistic features of the new note. They do not interfere with the general plan of all the new notes, to leave a considerable expanse of white paper. In which the silk threads add to the facility for de-

COALING SHIPS AT SEA. A Favorable Report on the Recently

Coaling at sea with both collier and war ship proceeding at an average speed has been shown to be practicable in recent tests conducted by the cruiser New York and the collier Cassius. Thirty tons of coal were transferred from the collier to the naval ship in one hour, and under more favorable conditions it is said forty tons could probably be dumped in the bunkers.

The report of the inspection board con fucting the trials is favorable to the system, while the report of the commanding officer of the New York is even more commendatory. The board found that the ap-pliances for moving the coal worked ad-mirably, and that the claims of the invent-ors were fully sustained. It has been found, however, that the appliances in some respects were too light, and that per-haps it would be better to have them made of beavier steel if the navy adopts the sys

While coaling ships at sea has been a matter of experiment and consideration fo years, it was never believed any apparatus could be found that would transfer coal from collier to warship much faster than the vessels were burning it. One expense of the system is that should the collier accompany a war vessel a long distance it would burn almost as much coal as it would supply the warship. The present system is unquestionably the best yet presented to the Navy Department, and worked to the satisfaction of the officials. There is not, however, as great a necessity for colliers with naval ships on long voyages, owing to the establishment of outlying coaling sta-tions and the admirable system of coal de-posits along the coast. Admiral Bradford is said to be rather opposed for the present to adopting the invention although it may be accepted, considering the trouble and expense of the inventor in bringing it to its present state of perfection.

AFTER NEW LANDS.

The Standard Oil Company Secking Them in Indian Territory.

The Standard Oil Company, through two other corporations, is endeavoring to get possession of the off and coal lands of the Indian Territory.

A petition has been filed with the Secretary of the Interior by the Cudahy Oil Company, the Cherokee Oil and Gas Compeny, and B. W. Pennington, asking for the lease of 183,000 acres of the only oil and mineral lands in the Territory at a rental of \$57,424 a year. These petitioners are all connected indirectly with the Standard

These firms have already secured leases from the Cherokees, and because of loosely defined boundaries, worked without pay-ment lands belonging to the Delawares and Creeks.

Already twenty-two wells have been bored on land to which they have no claim.
Oil was found in great quantities, but the district court of the Territory forbade the companies working the wells, and as a result thousands of barrels of oil are running

The Delawares, Creeks, and disaffected Cherokees have employed Walter S. Logan, of 27 William Street, New York, as their attorney to resist the granting of the leases. He has filed a brief with the Secetary of the Interior in which he sets orth that the Indians would receive pracically nothing for their lands In his brief Mr. Logan says: "The Indian does not wish to adopt the white man's system of trusts and monopolies."

Food Elements in Fruit. (From the Landon Globe.)

Sugar, starch, gum, dextrine, pectine, sac rifiable, cellulose, organic acids, and other tractive my tess are, together with water, chief elements in pulp fruits. The augar similable, and is a food. Fruits which con similable, and is a food. Fruits which contains to it, as bananas, dates, and figs, are thydro-carbonated foods. Extractive matters at also nourishing, but, in a less degree, as they are not so digestible. With these and other rare exceptions, however, fruits, in the opinion of 3 Balland, are little nutritive, and cannot be confidered as foods. Their juices, which please us by their smell or acidity, are condiments rathe than it ods.

A New Kind of Water Mark.

(From the Peer Mill.)

Two Englishmen who have recently secured a method of producing water narks by means of electrolysis thus describes the process:

"In producing 2 disappearing and repeatedly revivable translucent water mark in or on manufactured paper we proceed as follows: Upon a platinum sheet or plate forming the positive conducting surface we place a layer of absorbent material, such as blotting paper, previously moistened with water. On this material we place the paper which is to receive the water mark, the paper having been previously moistened through with water. We then press, face downward, on the paper a platinum design of the water mark, and this design forms the negative electrode. We keep this negative electrode with the paper for from five to ten seconds, according to the nature of the paper and the amount of electric current used. The result on removal of the electrode is a distinct and translucent image of the design, which gradually fades as the paper dries, and finally becomes invisible. The mark, however, can be revived and mads visible as often as the paper is immersed in water or moistened in any other way."

How Brain Workers Should Ent.

(From the Sanitary Record.)

It is all right for the man who labors all day in the open air to cat freely; but the man of sedentary habits, the brain worker, must adapt his way of living to his needs. He must be well nourished, for the brain is incapable of good work unless well supplied with pure blood, but such a man cannot possibly furnish vital force to digest three large meals daily. If he tries it nature will protest at every step. The chemical changes of digration will be imperfectly performed. The stomach will neither secrete triely nor churn the food with cheerful alacrity; the pyloric orifice contracts and allows such chyme chyme (From the Sanitary Record.) nor churn the food with cheerful abactive; the pyloric orifice contracts and allows such chyme to pass with grudging reluctance; the intestinal lactreals are askamed to absorb such miserable pabulum, which clookes, irritates, and congests them, so the large meal remains in the digestive organs to ferment, putrely, and steep the individual in foul gases and depayed secretions.

But the system can furnish enough vital force to convert a small meal into pabulum of high standard, which will be absorbed without difficulty. Three such small meals are not enough to keep the individual properly nourished, however; four to six will be required. Each should conesis of but one or at most two articles of food, the diet to be varied by changes at meals. The portion of food served must be small; the patient must stop as soon as the appetite is satisfied, and gaseous distention is proof nositive that the meals are still too large or too close together.

(From the Chicago Times-Heraid.)

"Lishen to reason, in dear," he explained;
"lishen to reason, I wash—hic—held up on m'—hic—way home."

"Hold up!" she angrily exclaimed. "I don't doubt it! If you hadn't been held up or carried doubt it! If you hadn't been held up or carried.

A GREAT TIDAL WAVE DISASTER

ise Losses of Life in One of the Molucca Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.-Mail adstriking artistic beauty, will appear on vices from China give the first details of swept over Ceram, one of the Molucca Islands, between Borneo and New Guiana on November 2. These advices show that 5,000 people were destroyed on Ceram sione, when the earthquakes of November shook the Japan coast and the lands ad-

> On the night of November 2, the people of Ceram were awakened by a terriffic earthquake, that moved from north to south. All fied from their houses to the public squares. A few hours later, it was reported that the water was rising in the Bay of Ambonis. The sea came forward in the shape of a huge tidal wave, and forced water into the bay entrance. It came up fifty feet over the low lands. At Paucely and Samewerers, on the bay the

Paucoly and Samsocroa, on the bay, the waves swept over the tops of trees thirty feet high. Out of nearly eighteen thousand inhabitants only forty escaped.

The whole coast for miles was transformed. Every few rods were great heaps of stones and bowlders, that had been washed up from the sea, changing the entire topography of the country. The extire topography of the country. The ex-act number of killed along the coast will never be known, as in many cases the bodies are buried yards under the new

DIED ON THE SIDEWALK.

A Former Austrian Consul Expire on Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 .- John Reymerschoffer, formerly Austrian Corsul at Galveston, Texas, died suddenly yesterday in front of 812 Broadway, it is supposed of Bright's disease. He had come to this city to meet his wife and daughter, who returned from a trip to Europe on the steamship Trave last Wednesday. Yesterday afternoon accompanied by his wife, Mr. Revmerschoffer took a stroll along Broadway. After walking for a short time, he complained of being ill and fell to the s'da-walk in front of \$12 Broadway. A wedding was being solemnized in Grace Church at the time and a big crowd blocket the sidewalk. He was carried into the store at 812 Broadway. An ambulance surgeon called there and pronounced him dead. The body was removed to the Mercer Street police station and later taken to an un-dertaker's on a permit issued by Goroner's Physician Hanlon.

Mr. Reymerschoffer and his wife and

daughter were staying with friends at 14 West Seventeenth Street. Mr. Reymer-schoffer was fifty-six years old. He was prominent in business and social circles in Offiveston where he was president of the Texas Star Flour Mills and had many other usiness interests.

FIGHTING WITH THE BOERS.

Colonel Duncan Hood Sald to Have Gone to South Africa.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 12.-

Junean Hood, son of the Confederate general and colonel of one of the immune regiments in the Spanish war, is said to have joined the Boer army. He was graduated at West Point in 1896. At the out break of the war with Spain he was the first to suggest the idea of immune regiments, and President McKinley called him to Washington to discuss the scheme. The plan was finally adopted and Hood was commissioned as colonel of one of them. In Cuba General Leonard Wood gave Colonel Hood command of the distr Holguin, near Santiago. There had

an epidemic of smallpox in the district for eight years, but by a rigid enforcement of sanitary laws Colonel Hood stamped out the disease in two months. General Wood spoke highly of Colonel Hood. After being mustered out of the service last July Colonel Hood returned to New

York and resumed his studies at Columbia The Boer troubles interested him, and he is said to have left for South Africa just before the outbreak of hostilities, and to have been commissioned in the army of the

COLORADO MINING INTERESTS.

A Proposition That They Be Developed by the State.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 13.-Mining for gold under State direction for the benefit of the State treasury is the scheme submitted today to Governor Thomas by Attorney today to Governor Thomas by Attorney
General Campbell. If successful the p'an on Morningside Heights, in New York, will be would solve two pressing problems. It would relieve the State of a financial stringency caused by a debt of more than \$1. 060,000 and provide an opportunity for using convict labor without competition with free labor. In Cripple Creek the State possesses valuable mining property. This property is controlled by the State Land Board of which the governor is chairman. Mr. Campbell, basing his prediction on

results obtained in surrounding mines thinks the gold-bearing strata ca reached by sinking from 600 to 1,000 One hundred or more men from the State penitentiary could be employed in doing the work, which would thus be accom-plished at a slight expense to the State.

VIOLATIONS OF THE LABOR LAW. Fifteen Slavonians to Be Sent Back

to Europe. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.-Fifteen Sla onian laborers, who came to this country two months ago, in violation of the Con-

tract Labor law, passed through New Orleans last night in custody of United States Government officials to be sent home to Germany whence they came. They are members of a party of thirty Slavonians who left Germany under contract to cut slates in this country. To avoid suspicion they landed at Galves.

ton and went to southern Mississippi to work by a very roundabout course, through Shreveport and Vicksburg. There have been many violations of the Contract Labor law here lately and the United States officials have been watching. The Slavonians were the first to be caught. It is probable that others will be arrested and deported.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Not the Style.

"Bo may of the Style.

"Bo may of the Ellipino officers 'die with their boots on?" enquired the foreign correspondent, "Bless you, no." responded Aguinaldo, "there are very few of my officers that know what a boot is." The Power of Thought.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"Briggs never fails to get a seat to himself very Saturday night in the street cat."
"How does he manage it?"
"Carries a clunk of ordinary cheese labeled limburger" ostentationsly, in his hand." Useful in His Business. (From the Chicago Tribune.)
"Ruggles, if I had such a cough as that

should do something for it."

"That cough, Whiggins, is indispensable. When a life insurance agent calls to see me I turn it on and he never stays longer than about three

A Cantions Woman.

A Cantious Woman.

(From the Golden Penny.)

They found her hurtredly packing a value.

"Where are you going!" they asked.

"To the Transmal," she replied.

"But I thought you didn't believe in women going to war!"

"I don't. But if you think I am going to let any of those Red Cross women nurse my Harold back to health if he is womded you are mistaken.

I'm going to be there myself."

Seared.

(From the Baltimore News.)

"Now, sir, can you explain why you ran away after being called on this jury?" asked the indignant judge."
"I couldn't belp it, judge," said the trembling juryman. "I heard some one say something about langing the jury, and I am opposed to capital punishment."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

In Westminster Abbey 1,173 persons have been

More than 12,000 people are regularly employed at the London theatres.

The oldest Presbyterian congregation in America is located at Snow Hill, Md. A quart of milk contains the same nourishment as three-quarters of a posted of beef.

A Sicilian advocate charged with fraud was re-An Eastern syndicate is being organized to buy up all of California's famous redwood forests.

A vanilla bean kept in the sugar box imparts a belicious flavor to sugar. The French do this. The old "Second Church" in Boston celebrated its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary recently. Denver Relatives' Union held a "Manila Even-ig." Curios from the Philippines were exhibited The cotton crop is estimated by the statistician of the Bureau of Statistics to be an unfavorable

Portraits of sixteen leading citizens will adorn many windows in the dome of Colorado's cap-The assessed valuation of property in Illinois his year is \$200,425,384 in excess of that of last

According to the report of the Mendicity Society, there are 70,000 professional beggars it London.

English business men in Paris are being boy-otted because of England's talk of boycotting the The soil of Egypt at the present day is tilled by exactly the same kind of plow that was used

Normandy fishermen complain of the saiden ap-pearance of cuttlefish, which are making inroads on the fisheries.

The length of the world's railways is more than seventeen times the discumference of the earth at the equator. The Universalist Church reports 1,003 parishes and 47,471 families, an increase of about 1,200 families over last year.

Monoments to mark the boundary line between the Federal district and the State of Mexico are to be exceed shortly.

Seven Japanese fishermen left Santa Monieu, Cal., in open flat-bottomed skiffs and rowed 150 miles in five days without a michap. Albuquerque, N. M., has the record of the greatest number of smakiny days in the year of any town on the American continent.

Egypt and the Soudan have now 2.014 miles of frailways; the line from Boelier to Kassala and Soakim is under way of construction. The longest continuous run of a railway train in Europe is that from Paris to Constantinople, 1,921 miles, in sixty-four and a quarter hours. Opium eating is described as making serious ravages among the working people in the fen district of Hants and Cambridgeshire, in England.

In Connecticut the percentage of criminal population to the thousand inhabitants has falles steadily from 2.48 in 1896 to 2.43 in the present An entire new glass covering has been ord for the roof of the Crystal Palace in London, total glass area to be covered is about fif-

One of the three old ash trees which mark the site of Lincumdoddie, on the upper Tweed. Sed-land, immortained in Burns, "Willie Wastle," has been destroyed by a storm. Algeria, since the year 1862, has increased its railway system by no less than 1.981 miles. New lines are under construction. Works on the Great Sahara line have also been started.

Skates made of gold are popular in St. Pe-ersburg. One lady had the blades of her skates mirkhed with diamonds. Skates set with pearls and precious stenes have also been in fashion. Under government control of the sale of inton cuting liquors in Russia, there has been a no

ticeable diminution in drunkenness and in those crimes and misdementors which are caused by intoxication. It is computed that the death rate of the world is 67 and the birth rate 70 a minute, and this seeming light percentage of gain is sufficient to give a net increase in population each year of 1,290,000 souls.

Milan possesses one of the most enrious in the world. It is made entirely of bread and is he handwork of a native of India, who spent here years in constructing it. It is of fair size and goes well. An English authority has estimated that if all inhabitants of the British Isles should decide

attend clurels on a given Sunday 25,000,000 ould be crowded out for lack of seating room the clurches. The cultivation of coffee on the northern coasts Queensland is stated to be becoming an im-

portant industry. Growers are making prepara-tions to export to Britain coffer in a ground and tinned condition. All New York city contractors wishing per-nits for blasting will have to make application

to a heard of examiners first and then send the man who must pass the examination, which is to be a practical our. In Milwankee recently nineteen aspirants for the position of keeper of a city natatorium were

the largest exclusivational edifice in the United States. It will be 520 feet long and 2% feet across widest point British imports of tin during October increased ver 1898, in quantity, 90 per cent, and in value

257.3-4 per cent. Quantity of copper imported increased 64.1-2 per cent; of iron are, 74.1-4 per cent; of jute, 113 per cent. A factory for the manufacture of battlefield relies" has been discovered hidden away in hump of trees af Gettysburg. Old buillets, can on balls, soldiers' buttons, swords, and bucklet

re turned out in large quantities.

The members of the Russian and Swedish Spitzbergen expedition will spend the winter on the dands. They are supplied with provisions for two years, thirty dogs for excursions, and a mecanism aut, electrically lighted. A German historist save that the two sides of

face are never alike; in two cases out of five the eyes are out of line; one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten, and the right eye is generally higher than the left. Workmen while razing an old house on a farm in the village of Greene, Me., found a penter cup upon which are the figures "1382." The

barn on the same farm was cons The Central-Hudson Bailway Company is now nauring the lives of all the employes of the road for \$5,000 each. The men will pay an as-sessment of \$1,50 per month. No other person but an employe of the road can join this benefit association.

One of the most beautiful natural rock carengs in the world is the southern Cross, on the Island of Grand Manan, in the Ray of Fundy, it stands at the head of a ledge of rocks jutting into the bay at the southern end of the Grand Manan. Its shape is that of an almost perfect

The Finnish Latheran Missionary Society, which us been in existence for forty years, has three stations and twelve out-stations in Ovamboland, north of German Southwest Africa. Its agents are six ordained missionaries, two missionary sisters, and twelve native helpets, and the number of its

The "Philadelphia Record" says a billiard cue with a square tip, instead of a round one, is an innovation that may shortly be put to a practical test. A well-known amateur of Philadelphia, who is of an experimental and inventive turn of mind, conceived the idea and had a special cue made with a square tip. He says it answers every purpost to which the ordinary one can be pur, in addition to which it has a number of advantages over the round tip. For one thing, it is impossible to make a miscue. The full surface of the cue strikes the ball and gives it more purchase. The noint of contact between the rounded tip and the ball is, perhaps, one-tenth less than that of the square tip and the ball and where "Regish" is used the latter tip assumes a much greater control. The inventor of the square tip has asplied for a natent, and house to introduce it through the medium of several well-known professional players. conceived the idea and had a special cue made

The curiosity of the tongue does not cause the uman being so much trouble as the cariosity of the eye, says the "Chicago News." But the tongue within its limits is the most curious of all. Let the dentist make a change in the mouth; let him remove a tooth or replace with his admirable artiface one that has long been absent; let him change the form of a tooth by rounding off a corner or building up a cavity, and see what the tongue will do! It will search out that place, taking careful and minute account of the change. Then it will inner near the place. If it is called to other duties it will come back as soon as they are discharged, and feel the changed place all over again, is if it had not explored and tummaged there already. It makes no difference that these repeated investigations presently cause annoyance to its supposed master, the man; the tongue in nothing more than in this affair proves it is an unruly member and will not be controlled. It seems to have an original wiff and consciousness of its own, and nothing will serve except the fullest satisfaction of its curiosity. It will wear itself out, perhaps, but it will find out all about the strange change. him remove a tooth or replace with his admirable

players.